

AMERICANS HOLDING ALL GAINS DESPITE HUN ARTILLERY FIRE

Patrols Thrown Across the Vesle in Several Places—Still Retain Town of Fismes, and Parties Cross the River West of That Town—Hun Efforts to Dislodge Americans Signally Fail—Capture of 17 Guns Reported.

With the American Army on the Vesle, Monday, Aug. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—American troops today held onto Fismes and all other gains, notwithstanding terrific artillery action by the Germans and in the face of every opposition threw patrols across the Vesle at several places. French troops to their right and left also moved patrols across the river, the German artillery failing to stop them.

American parties also crossed the river west of Fismes early today. Once over the river the men dug in or found other cover along the banks.

The Germans have made strong efforts to dislodge the Americans from Fismes. For the time being that point is the most active along the whole line.

In the capture of Fismes the Americans took seventeen guns. With their crews these weapons had been left south of the Vesle to enfilade an advance into Fismes. Several German artillerymen also were captured.

The Americans who captured Fismes were members of the same organization that occupied Coulouges, Cohan and Dravigny during the advance north from the Marne.

The Germans increased the intensity of their artillery fire opposite the enemy's line late today bringing out in the action the 150 millimeter guns again. During the afternoon the Germans employed flame projectors from the slopes north of the Vesle, where they appeared to be well organized. Machine guns also were used repeatedly.

The American lines also were subjected to a heavy fire from German 105's and later in the afternoon the enemy raked the hill tops with various kinds of gas shells. The big gun duel soon became so violent that observation was difficult and maps had to be used, the Americans picking out German positions observed during the day.

With the American Army on the Vesle, Aug. 6—8 a. m.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans opposite the Americans west of Fismes used their guns freely yesterday afternoon in an apparent attempt to discourage the Americans and their French allies from further aggressive efforts. Many shells which threw out black smoke upon exploding were thrown in the direction of the cross roads and other objectives, the enemy trying thus to gauge the range from smoke clouds that arose. Later they began a gas attack.

Meanwhile the American and French heavy guns to the south were sending in repeated salvos and the Germans were supplementing their gas shelling with their mine throwers and machine guns north of the Vesle. These smaller weapons were kept working full time in the hope of keeping clear the south banks of the river.

REVELATIONS MADE ABOUT MYSTERY SHIPS

Known As "Q" Ships Their Officers Have Been Decorated For Bravery in Campaign Against Submarines.

London, Aug. 6—Interesting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships which have played an important part in anti-submarine warfare are made by the naval correspondent of the Times.

ELDERLY FARMER DIES OF LOCKJAW

New Milford, Aug. 6.—Enoch Hill, 68, a farmer, died at the Danbury hospital today from lockjaw. Last Tuesday he was taking in his hay, the helper being on top of a load. Mr. Hill got a glass of water to hand to his helper, standing upon a ladder. He was thrown to the ground when the ladder slipped, his left wrist being broken and an artery severed. Poisoning set in soon after. Mr. Hill leaves a widow.

ALLIED TROOPS ARE IN RUSSIA

Washington, Aug. 6.—The first official report on the landing of American and Allied troops at Archangel reached the State Department today through diplomatic channels. The despatch said the pompiere greeted the troops with great enthusiasm.

SHOWER BATHS FOR SOLDIERS

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 6.—Soldiers on troop trains when passing through Raleigh refresh themselves from a hot and tireless journey with shower baths free of charge. A building containing one hundred shower baths a few yards from the railway tracks, has been built with funds raised by popular subscription, at a cost of approximately \$7,000.

Governor Bickett, several weeks ago observed that many soldiers who stopped here for exercise and refreshment displayed evidence of suffering from the intense heat and he appealed to the citizens of Raleigh to subscribe to a fund for a bath house. Within less than a week enough money was contributed. Besides making cash donations, business houses gave liberally in material and labor.

In addition to the baths the building contains a large dining room which is capable of seating two hundred men. Local Red Cross workers say they can, within one hour, supply food to a train of five hundred soldiers.

SEARCH FOR SUBMARINE OFF THE CANADIAN COAST

JULY WEATHER VERY NEAR THE NORMAL KIND

Slight Deficiency in Heat and Rainfall—Highest Temperature 98 Degrees.

The month of July just ended differed very little from the normal July of many years, showing a deficiency of heat of .5 of a degree and a deficiency of rainfall of .93 inches. Otherwise it was a pretty fair sample of the usual July. Voluntary Observer William Jennings says.

The maximum temperature for the month was 98 degrees on the 26th, and the minimum 50 degrees, while the mean for the month was 72.5. The greatest daily range was 32 degrees on the 22nd, the least range 10 degrees on the 6th and 31st. The maximum temperature for July of last year was on the 31st when a mark of 102 degrees was reached, the record temperature for the city.

The total rainfall was 3.58 inches, of which 1.75 fell on the 30th. The rainfall was below the normal for the month by .93 inches. There were eight days on which .01 of an inch of rain fell, 14 clear days, 13 partly cloudy, and 4 cloudy days. The prevailing wind direction was southwest. Thunderstorms occurred the 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 17th and 20th.

The highest barometer for the month was 30.26 on the 26th, and the lowest 29.71 on the 9th.

The usual July heat was occurred four days earlier this year than the wave of July, 1917, when the thermometer made a new record for the city, July 31, with a mark of 102 degrees.

MORE THAN 150 NURSES ENLISTED FROM THIS STATE

More than 150 trained nurses from Connecticut have already enlisted under the Red Cross for foreign service, and the number serving in the regular army and navy hospitals, although it cannot be ascertained exactly, considerably increase the state total. Hartford is represented by fifty-six of this number and New Haven fifty-one. Waterbury has twenty-five, Bridgeport has twelve, Greenwich has ten, Stamford has five, New London and Meriden have three each and Norwich and Ansonia one each. Part of these nurses are now in France, in the military hospitals, where there must be one nurse for every hundred soldiers in the army. The rest are in the camps, cantonments, and navy yards of this country and can be released for foreign service when the 25,000 student nurses, for whom the Government, represented by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, is calling, are enrolled.

Surgeon-General Gorgas must have 25,000 trained nurses abroad before next January and their places here must be taken in both civilian and army and navy hospitals by the young women who enter training at this time. It is the first time in the history of this country that students have been allowed to train in army hospitals and only the unprecedented demand has brought about the measure. 10,000 additional nurses being needed for every million men sent over hereafter.

Connecticut's quota of 450 is being recruited by the Woman's Division of the Connecticut State Council of Defense. Recruiting stations were opened throughout the State on Monday and the campaign will continue until August 11. Young women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five are wanted for the regular term of training.

The committee in charge of the enrollment for Connecticut is certain that this state's quota will be far over-subscribed. It is emphasized by the committee that young women who are high school graduates are especially wanted for this enrollment.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS AT ANNUAL CONVENTION

1,000 Knights From Every Part of the United States Gathered in New York—Accounting to Be Made of War Activities.

New York, Aug. 6.—More than 1,000 Knights of Columbus from all parts of the United States and its territories and insular possessions assembled here today for the annual convention of the order at which the first general accounting of its stewardship of Catholic war activities was made public.

POLIOMYELITIS FOUND IN STATE

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6.—A case of infantile paralysis was discovered today in a crowded tenement at No. 41 Charles street. The victim is a four year old girl, who has been sick several weeks, but has had no medical attendance. A doctor, called to attend another family in the house, by chance saw the child and noting that it was paralyzed, made an examination. Dr. C. P. Botsford, superintendent of the Health Department, says he has no reason to believe the case may develop an epidemic. There have been sporadic cases, he said, when no epidemic follows, and he hopes the present situation may be controlled.

Five Sailing Vessels Sunk Since Last Friday By German Pirate.

OIL TANKER PUTS UP STIFF FIGHT

Finally Sunk After Long Battle With Loss of Two of Her Crew.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 6.—Search was made in Canadian waters today for a German submarine which since Friday, has destroyed five sailing ships and the Standard Oil tanker Luz Blanca, sunk yesterday after a running fight 40 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia.

Except in the case of the tanker, two of whose crew were killed by an explosion of a torpedo, all hands took to small boats and reached shore safely. Reports by officers of the sailing vessels attacked indicated that the U-boat had been away from home waters many months. This was shown by the looting of the British schooner Dornfontein, from which the raider took aboard a six months stock of provisions and clothing. Other ships were forced to give up such stores as were desired by the enemy craft.

The U-boat kept right after other victims from the moment it stopped the Dornfontein, a four-master, on her maiden voyage out of St. John, N. B., off Grand Manan, Friday morning. The German commander did not waste torpedoes or bombs on the Britisher, which he set afire, but the hull later was picked up by fishing vessels and towed to port.

Proceeding thence into the sea track followed by fishing schooners, the U-boat sank four with bombs. The last of these was the Nelson A., hailing from Yarmouth, N. S.

While finishing the job the submarine sighted a steamer in the distance and set out after her at full speed. Whether this vessel was the Luz Blanca, the crew of the Nelson A. was unable to say. When the tanker was attacked she showed fight, but the range of her guns was not equal to that of the U-boat, which kept back far enough to be out of danger. The tanker gave the enemy a hard fight, however.

A torpedo tore through the stern of the Luz Blanca and she settled quickly. Even when it was plain to the U-boat commander that the vessel was disabled and going down, and while her crew was starting off in three small boats, the U-boat let loose her deck guns but the shots were wild.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 6.—The British schooner Gladys J. Holland, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew, which landed today at a Nova Scotian town, said the attack took place yesterday morning.

Effects of T. N. T. Largely Overcome

London, Aug. 6.—The evil effects of "TNT" on workers in munition factories have been largely overcome by a close medical supervision of the workers combined with improved methods of working and the substitution of mechanical processes.

In six months, October to March 1917-18, there were 149 cases of serious illness, the corresponding period of 1917-18 there were only 42 cases; in April this year four cases and in May only one.

Much Despondency Throughout Austria

Washington, Aug. 6.—That man power will be the determining factor in the war and that it is inconceivable that the numerical superiority of the entente is increasing daily, are two admissions publicly made in Austria which have caused great despondency throughout the Empire, according to advices reaching Washington today through official channels. The admissions are made in the Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, which says the French and Allied victory on the west front has visibly produced a profound impression among the people.

THEATERS HARD HIT IN NEW TAX

Tobacco and Cigars Must Pay Double and Brokers Will Be Highly Taxed.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Taxes on the capital stock of corporations, on brokers, theatres and other places of amusement and on manufacturers of tobacco were doubled for the new Revenue bill by the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

New taxes written into the bill were a tax of 1 per cent, on the real sales of mail order houses doing a business of \$100,000 or over annually, a tax of 10 per cent, on the sale of seats of stock produce or grain exchanges and a tax of 20 per cent, on the dues or fees paid by all members of such associations.

The taxes agreed on by the committee yesterday in addition to the taxes on automobiles, gasoline, admissions, etc., previously decided on, will yield it is estimated, close to \$1,000,000,000.

The tax on the capital stock of corporations, joint stock companies and associations is 50 cents for each \$1,000 of the stock; it will be \$1 under the new bill. This assessment upon corporations will be in addition to the income tax and excess profits tax provided for in other portions of the bill.

Stock brokers now paying \$50 each will pay \$100. This includes brokers on produce exchanges as well as those who deal in stocks and other securities. Brokers who are members of the Stock Exchanges will pay \$250 instead of \$100. This gives the Curb broker a distinct advantage but Chairman Kitchin explained that the committee believed a man who could afford a seat on 'change could well afford to pay \$150 more than the fellow who works on the outside.

Pawnbrokers will have their pay of \$50 raised to \$100, ship brokers will be raised from \$20 to \$50 and Customs House brokers from \$10 to \$50.

The tax on theatres, concert halls, motion picture shows and similar places of amusement is doubled according to the following schedule: Seating capacity of not over 250 from \$25 to \$50; between 250 and 500, from \$50 to \$100; between 500 and 800, from \$75 to \$150; over 800, from \$100 to \$200.

The circus tax is raised from \$100 to \$200 and proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms will pay \$10 for each alley or table in place of the \$5 tax now paid. Baseball parks will be assessed \$20 instead of \$10.

The doubling of the tax on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes will change the schedule of taxes as follows: Manufacturers whose sales are over \$5,000 pounds, old tax \$3, now \$6; not over \$5,000 pounds, old tax \$2, now \$4; not over \$2,000 pounds, old tax \$1, now \$2; in excess of 200,000 pounds, old tax 8 cents per 1,000 pounds, now 16 cents per 1,000.

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales are not over 50,000 cigars, old tax \$2, new tax \$4; not over 100,000 cigars, old tax \$3, new \$6; not over 200,000 cigars, old tax \$4, new \$8; not over 400,000 cigars, old tax \$5, new \$10; not over 1,000,000 cigars, old tax \$6, new \$12; in excess of 400,000 cigars, old tax five cents per 1,000 cigars, new tax 10 cents per thousand.

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars weighing not more than 2 pounds per thousand old tax 3 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, new tax 6 cents per 10,000.

The only increase in the rate of any tax being reduced was in the matter of the ten per cent, tax on Pullman seats and berths, which the committee decided to reduce to 8 per cent, to conform to the rate on passenger fares. The reduction was made at the request of the railroad administration in order to simplify the new scrip and mileage books which are about to be issued.

GOES TO LONDON TO CONFER WITH WAR CABINET

New York, Aug. 6.—The Earl of Reading, British ambassador, has arrived in London, it was announced here today by the British bureau of Information. His mission is to confer with the British war cabinet, it was stated.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Lord Reading left Washington quietly recently and soon afterward set sail for a British port. Correspondents were informed of his movements with a request that they be given no publicity. There has been no announcement as to the nature of the questions the Ambassador is to discuss with the British war cabinet.

GERMAN AGENTS UNDER SCRUTINY

Washington, Aug. 6.—Activities of the German or German-Americans from the United States across the Mexican Lower California border, where a wireless plant is located are under investigation by government agents.

Reports reaching here indicate that for months groups of about a half hundred Germans changing every week or ten days have been found in Mexicali, just across the border from Calexico, Cal. They congregate at a store started recently by a German known to have been active in propaganda work in the United States before America entered the war and have used the wireless station there which is capable of communicating with Mexico City.

FORCES PREPARING FOR FURTHER MOVES ON RHEIMS FRONT

Heavy Artillery Duels and Patrol Actions Mark Progress Along the Vesle and Both French and Americans Have Crossed Stream—American Troops Among Contingents Landed at Archangel—Hospital Ship Torpedoed With Loss of 120 Lives—Long Range Bombardment of Paris Resumed.

(By the Associated Press)

On the Rheims-Soissons front the situation has been stabilized for the moment while the opposing forces prepare for further movements.

Uneasiness along the northern front continues and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has carried out another withdrawal. To the British he has now given up territory along the La Bassee Canal in the apex of the Lys salient. Meanwhile, the French and British are organizing the territory evacuated north and south of the Somme in Picardy.

Heavy artillery duels and patrol actions are in progress along the Vesle. French and American troops in small units have crossed to the north of the river at various points, mostly on reconnoitering expeditions. The enemy has failed in attempts to prevent these incursions. Fismes, in the center of the line and which is held by the Americans, apparently is the especial mark of the German gunners and they are bombarding it violently. The Americans, however, maintain their position and have even sent patrols across the river at this point.

In Allied capitals it is not believed the German crown prince will attempt to stand long on the northern bank of the Vesle, but soon will retire to prepared positions north of the Aisne. The Vesle line is capable of being outflanked without much effort and it would seem the part of wisdom for the enemy to withdraw to behind the Aisne.

General Foch has given no indication of his plans. The activity along the Vesle lends color to the opinion that he is not yet through with the Crown Prince and that the Germans between Soissons and Rheims will have to give more ground.

Around the ends of this sector of the battlefield there has been little activity, although it is from the regions of Rheims and Soissons that flanking movements will have to be launched. It is not improbable the Allied leader is waiting until his troops and guns in strong force reach the southern bank of the Vesle before continuing operations against the Crown Prince.

Except for occupying the ground given up by the Germans along the Aisne and west of the Aisne, the Allies have made no move against the enemy on these sectors. That the retirement from west of the Aisne was not an isolated move is shown by the withdrawals along the Aisne and from the La Bassee canal in Flanders. In the north the Germans withdrew from the canal in the region of Paeuul wood, northwest of Bethune. This position marked the German farthest point west in the Lys salient. Elsewhere on the western front there has been no activity of importance.

Continuation of the bombardment of Paris by the enemy long range cannon was followed Monday night by an attempt by German airplanes to raid England. The hostile aircraft did not succeed in getting far inland. The bombardment of Paris continued today.

American troops were among the Allied contingents landed at Archangel, Russia, last week. The population received the expedition with cheers, having risen against the Bolsheviks when it became known the Allies were coming. The Bolsheviks made only weak resistance.

More than 120 persons are missing from the torpedoed ambulance transport Warilda, sunk in the English channel Saturday by a German submarine. Among the number are one American soldier and several women nurses. Most of the 650 survivors were sick and wounded soldiers. Off the north Atlantic coast enemy submarines have made another victim in the sinking of the tank steamer Luz Blanca.

London, Aug. 6.—In last night's raid on England by German airplanes one of the enemy craft, a Zeppelin, was brought down, it was officially announced today.

Another of the German airplanes was damaged, but probably succeeded in reaching its base.

London, Aug. 6.—Official announcement was made today of the landing of Allied forces, naval and military, at Archangel, on Aug. 2.

The landing was in concurrence with the wishes of the Russian population, it is stated, and created general enthusiasm.

The Germans attempted to pick off a British post in the district northeast of Merris, on the Flanders front, but failed under a British counterattack. The Germans guns were active last night in the region north of Villers-Bretonneux in the French north of Amiens, the war office announced today. They threw gas shells into the British lines.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The determined attacks which the Germans have been delivering against the Allied advanced guards north of the Vesle have failed to disturb the temporary stabilization of the Vesle front. The Allied command is retaining the initiative in these operations.

Much importance is attached today to the operations reported farther north along the line between Braches and Montdidier, says the official statement. These are pointed to as a direct menace to the junction point of the armies of General von Hutier and Crown Prince Rupprecht.

Paris, Aug. 6.—North of the Vesle the Germans have been repulsed in efforts to dislodge French and American units which crossed from the south bank. The official statement from the war office today also reports a French advance to the Avre, north of Montdidier.

Prisoners were taken by the French in the repulse of a German raid south-east of Montdidier.

German resistance north of the Vesle is being continued, says the Havas agency's review of the battle front situation today. The Germans are trying to prevent further Allied crossings. Military critics agree that the Germans will not be able to remain long in the region between the Vesle and the Aisne.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The French troops have reached the west bank of the Avre, between Braches and Montzel, north of Montdidier, says the official statement from the war office today.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 6.—Morning.—(By the Associated Press).—The German Crown Prince now is engaged in reconstituting his shattered divisions behind the lines with the aid of the remainder of the 1919 recruits in the opinion of General Mangin, whose army played such a brilliant part in forcing the German retreat from the Marne.

Some of the German divisions which took part in this battle had their company strength reduced to less than 50 men, some of the companies being still further depleted in numbers. In addition some of the best divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria were used in the battle, having been loaned the Crown Prince from the armies farther north.

PROVISION FOR EXEMPTIONS IN NEW BILL WIDER

Washington, Aug. 6.—Broader provisions for exemption have been written into the new man power bill, now before congress, so that the nation's war industrial fabric may not be upset by unduly large withdrawals of men over 32 years of age for military service.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, appearing today before the Senate Military committee, explained that he had deemed it advisable to substitute the word "occupations and employments" for the word "industries" used in the existing law regarding exemptions. This would make possible a more liberal interpretation of the law and prevent the induction into the army of many men performing essential work at home and yet not actually in essential occupations.

NOTED ORGANIST DIES IN HARTFORD

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 6.—S. Clarke Lord, a well known church organist, died at the Hartford Hospital, late Monday evening of locomotor ataxia. He went to the hospital last September following a long period of ill health. He was a native of Old Saybrook, born June 6, 1865. He leaves his mother; who lives in Old Saybrook and two brothers.

NO MOB RULE WANTED.

Middletown, Conn., Aug. 6.—Judge James R. Eddin, in imposing sentence upon three men convicted yesterday of breach of the peace, today deprecated the acts of the men and declared that he hoped it would be the last time that Middletown saw a riot of this character. Then men, Frank Foran, Bernard Scanlon and John Rosendo, each under 21, were fined \$15 and costs each with a jail sentence of 15 days, which sentence was suspended during good behavior.

AIR MAIL TO CHICAGO

Washington, Aug. 6.—Daily air mail service between New York and Chicago, cutting the present railroad time in half and bringing the Pacific coast twelve hours nearer the Atlantic, is planned by the post department.